

LIPKA, K L

The Dnepropetrovsk region, by P.F. Kalinina, Y.L. Lipka, and L.Ye. Masliy.
Washington, D.C., Dept. of the Army, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for
Intelligence, 1959.

72p. (Intelligence Translation no. H-8469)

Translated from the original Russian: Dnepropetrovshchina; priroda i
ekonomika, Dnepropetrovsk, 1959.

KALININA, Polina Fedorovna; LIPKA, Kondratii Leont'yevich; MASLIY, L.Ye.

[Dnepropetrovsk Province; its natural resources and economy]
Dnepropetrovshchina; priroda i ekonomika. Dnepropetrovsk,
Dnepropetrovskoe obl.isd-vo, 1959. 275 p. (MIRA 13:8)
(Dnepropetrovsk Province--Economic conditions)

LIPKA, L.

"Automotive Granes or Winches?" p. 110, (POLANA, Vol. 9, no. 5, May 1953, Praha, Czechoslovakia).

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 2, No. 11, Nov. 1953, Uncl.

LIPKA, L.

"Mechanized transportation of logs in the USSR." p. 184; mvh "Successful work of the Bulgarian foresters" p. 191 (Polana. Vol. 9 , no. 7/8, July/Aug. 1953. Praha)

SO:Monthly List of East European Vol. 3, No.2, Library of Congress, Feb. 1954, Uncl.

LIPKA, L.

"Economy in Mechanized Lumber Production." p. 236 (FOLANA, Vol. 9, No. 10, Oct. 1953)
Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 3, No. 4,
April 1954. Unclassified.

VASKO, A.; LIPKA, L.

Universal heated cell for spectral measurement. Jemna mech opt 6 no. 6:
161-162. Jr '61

1. Laborator optiky, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Praha.

① Fuel

Journal of the Institute
of Petroleum
Vol. 40 No. 361
Jan. 1954
Transport and Storage

28. The struggle against natural (storage) losses
of petroleum products as a source of economy. P.
Lipka. Nasfta (Krakow), 1952, 8, 280-3.--U.S.S.R.
limits for storage losses are given as guidance.
It is wrong to accept excessive losses as a physical .
phenomenon. Their causes once discovered can be
overcome. To combat evaporation losses tanks must
be airtight and filled as high as permissible with
the smallest surface area. Aluminum paint on tanks
causes the losses to be 25% less than in those
painted black.

M.S.

5-11-54
8/1

LIPKA, P.

"What One Should Know about Etylina." p. 307, (MOTORYZACJA, Vol. 8, No. 11, Nov. 1953. Warszawa, Poland.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

LIPKA, P.

"New Way of Supplying Liquid Fuels and Grease." p. 50, (MOTORYZACJA,
Vol. 9, No. 2, Feb. 1954. Warszawa, Poland.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC,
Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

LIPKA, P.

"Transportation and Distribution of Petroleum Products." p. 121 (NAFTA, Vol. 9, No. 5, May 1953) Warszawa

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2, No. 10, October 1953. Unclassified.

LIFKA, P.

"Control of Fuel and Oil Consumption." p. 172, (MOTORYZACJA, Vol. 9,
No. 6, June 1954. Warszawa, Poland.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC,
Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

LIPKA, F.

"Is the Network of Service Stations Sufficient in Poland?" p. 298,
(MOTORYZACJA, Vol. 9, No. 7, July 1954. Warszawa, Poland.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (SEAL), LC,
Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

LIPKA, P.

Construction of modern refineries is an economic necessity. P. 190
NAFTA. (Instytut Naftowy) Krakow.
Vol. 10 no. 8, Aug. 1954

SOURCE: EEAL LC Vol. 5, no. 7, July 1956

LIPKA, P.

Principles changes in supplying liquid fuel in 1955. p. 281.
MOTORYZACJA, Warszawa. Vol. 10, no. 9, Sept. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accession (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, no. 8, August 1956.

✓ 1958. Ten years' experience in distribution of products
consumption equal to that of 1948. In the second postwar year
to the Soviet Union was the principal importer. Due to
increasing consumption for agricultural purposes, new stores
in rural areas had to be erected. Most of the food
was done using Soviet horses.

LIPKA, P.

Rationalizing the consumption of petroleum products. p. 189

Vol. 11, no. 8, Aug. 1956

NAFTA

Krakow

SOURCE: Monthly List of East European (EEAL), IC, Vol. 5, no. 2,
Feb. 1956

LIPAA, P

1093. Economic aspect of packing in distribution of petroleum products. P. Lipaa. *Nafta (Krokov)*, 1950, 12, 47-9. — Permanent packages should not be retained unnecessarily by the consumers, and should be returned in good condition for re-use. Package should be appropriate to the contents and used preferably for the same product throughout its life. The Central Office for Petroleum published a decree covering that aspect dividing packings into: (1) permanent, which are always the property of the producer and loaned to the consumer, e.g. steel drums and high-pressure steel bottles; (2) semi-permanent, which can be sold, e.g. kegs, 55-tins and boxes whether of cardboard or metal. Salvaged packing should be returned to the supplier at an agreed price or to the respective central collecting agency. M.B.

L. LIPKA, P.

1291. Economic aspect of packing in distribution of petroleum products. P. Lipka. *Nafta (Krakow)*, 1958, 12, 69-72.-- In Pt 2 the author deals with containers "on loan" to the consumer. These are steel drums suitable for liq, wooden barrels suitable for greases, steel bottles for liquefied gases.

and packing for paraffin wax. The use of steel drums for asphalt is possible, and careful treatment will enable such drums to be used more than once. General rules for keeping such containers in good condition are given in the article.

M. S.

LIFKA, F.

LIFKA, P. Technical progress in the distribution of petroleum products. p. 159.
Vol. 12, no.6, June 1956. NAFTA. Krakow, Poland.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4--April 1957

LIPKA, P.

"Collection of used oils is a source of saving foreign exchange."

p. 334 (Motoryzacja) Vol. 12, no. 12, Dec. 1957
Warsaw, Poland

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

2

201. Storage of petroleum products. P. Lipka ~~Wojta~~
(Krakow), 1957. 13. 24-6 -- Shortage of storage space in
Poland is becoming more severe as times goes on, since whilst
the needs of the industry and agriculture are increasing, the
funds assigned for expansion of storage capacity are small.
The opinion that capacity in excess of development (tempor-
ary) storage is unnecessary is ill-founded, since sea-based
supplies make it imperative that 2 months stocks should be
held. Tank farms in Polish ports are badly situated, and
their capacity must be expanded. This would take care of
the fact that in winter consumption is 55% of the yearly
consumption. M. S.

gmb

LIPKA, Piotr, mgr. (Warszawa)

Liquid gas as source of infrared rays. Nafta Pol 16 no.6:165-167 '60.

LIPKA, Piotr, mgr.

Realization of technical progress. Nafta Pol 17 no.19:347-348 '61.

LIPKA, Piotr, mgr.

Liquid gas, a valuable raw material for the national economy.
Przegl techn no.47:5 23 N '60.

LIPKA, Piotr, mgr

Development of the retail distribution of petroleum products.
Nafta Pol 18 no.11:307-308 N '62.

1. Centrala Produktow Naftowych, Warszawa.

LIPKA, Piotr, mgr

Liquid petroleum gas as a source of economy in power fuel management.
Nafta 19 no.8:194-197 Ag '63.

1. Centrala Produktow Naftowych, Warszawa.

LIPKA, S., inz.

Current indication in the cable cores of high-voltage networks. Elektrotechnik 19 no. 3:87-88 Mr '64.

LIPKA, Stanislav, inz.

Measurement of the phase-shifting angle in transformers by an electronic oscilloscope. Elektrotechnik 18 no.7:200-201 J1 '63.

1. Trinecka zelezarny Velke rijnove socialisticke revoluce,
n.p., Trinec.

Lipka, Stephan. Über einen Satz von Zeichenwechsel.

Math. Ann. 1941, 151, 21-22.

The author proves the following theorem: Let $f(x)$ be a polynomial of degree n with real coefficients and let $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ be its roots. Then the number of sign changes in the sequence $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ is equal to the number of sign changes in the sequence $f(1), f(2), \dots, f(n)$.

Let $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ be the roots of the polynomial $f(x)$ and let $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$ be the roots of the polynomial $f'(x)$. Then the number of sign changes in the sequence $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ is equal to the number of sign changes in the sequence $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$. This theorem is a special case of a more general theorem which states that the number of sign changes in the sequence $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ is equal to the number of sign changes in the sequence $f(1), f(2), \dots, f(n)$ plus the number of sign changes in the sequence $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$.

Source: Mathematical Reviews,

1941 / 151 / 21-22

LIKA, Stanislav

Glow-discharge tube . . supplementary voltage control for
television sets. Elektrotechnik 19 no.11:321 N '64.

STELMAN: Euler's Triangle of Bolyai Geometry

Lipka, Stephan. Über das Eulersche Dreieck der Bolyai-
schen Geometrie. Math. Naturwiss. Anz. Ungar. Akad.
Wiss. 60, 83-91 (1941). (Hungarian. German summary.)
Der Eulersche Satz der Euklidischen Geometrie, nach
dem der Höhenmittelpunkt eines Dreiecks der Mitten-
punkt des Umkreises und Schwerpunkt in einer Geraden
liegen, gilt in der hyperbolischen Geometrie nicht. Die
genannten Punkte bilden das Eulersche Dreieck des ge-
gebenen Dreiecks. Es wird gezeigt, dass für ein recht-
winkliges hyperbolisches Dreieck mit Katheten a und b
die hyperbolischen Längen der Höhen h_a , h_b und h_c von
 ABC gilt: nun $1 > h_a h_b h_c$. Es werden auch das
Eulersche Dreieck von ABC in einer Abstandsumme (Hy-
percycl). From the author's summary.

Source: Mathematical Reviews,

No. 7

1946

20

LIPKA, S.

"Disappearance of waters in the Lodz area." p.373

CZASOPISMO GEOGRAFICZNE (Polskie Towarzystwo Geograficzne) Wroclaw, Poland
Vol. 29, no. 3, 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, June 1959

Uncl.

8(2)

POL/24-59-8-2/13

AUTHORS: Lipka, Zygmunt; Morzycki, Witold; Maksymiuk, Jan, Mgr. Engineers

TITLE: Switching Characteristics of the Dry Circuit Breakers, Model N 107-III-40, Under Special Working Conditions ²⁵

PERIODICAL: Wiadomości Elektrotechniczne, 1959, Nr 8, pp 238-240 (POL)

ABSTRACT: The article describes tests made on the Polish-manufactured circuit breakers of above type, originally constructed for a-c, but to be used with both d-c and a-c loads up to 80 amperes (550 volts a-c, 275 volts d-c) by laboratories testing electrical equipment for quality and for awarding the "Seal of Approval". After extensive tests for reliability and efficiency consisting of 5,000 switching operations (on-off) under full loads (275 volts - 35 amperes, 2,750 volts - 80 amperes, and 550 volts - 80 amperes) it has been found out that they can completely replace the more expensive model "SP" designed for d-c. ✓

Card 1/2 There are 5 circuit diagrams.

POL/24-59-8-2/13

Switching Characteristics of the Dry Circuit Breakers, Model N 107-III-40, Under Special Working Conditions

ASSOCIATIONS: Biuro Znaków Przepisowych SEP (Trademark Code Office of SEP), Katedra Przyrządów Rozdzielczych P.W. (Chair of Power Distribution, Polytechnica University of Warsaw).

Card 2/2

LIPKA, Zygmunt, mgr inz.; MORZYCKI, Witold, mgr inz.; MAKSYMUK, Jan., mgr inz.

Connecting capacity of dry contactors type N 107-III-40 under particular working conditions. Wiad elektrotechn 19 no.8:238-240 Ag '59.

1. Biuro Znaku Przepisowego SEP, Warszawa (for Lipka and Morzycki).
2. Katedra Przyrzadów Rozdzielczych, Politechnika, Warszawa (for Maksymuk).

RUBASHEVA, A.Ye., prof., otv. red.; IOZMOGOV, A.I., prof., red.;
LIPKAN, A.F., prof., red.; NUKOVA, N.S., dots., red.

[X-ray diagnosis of bone tumors] Rentgenodiagnostika opukholei kostei. Kiev, Zdorov'ia, 1964. 163.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Kiev. Institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

USSR

✓ Ribonucleic and deoxyribonucleic activity of the skin. M. I. Lipkan and N. I. Kerova. *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zh.* 20, 277-8 (1954). -- It is assumed that ribonuclease (I) and deoxyribonuclease (II) are indicative of the initial stages of tissue breakdown and of final stages of biosynthesis of nucleic acids (III). The viscosimetric method of analysis was used. In the stage of skin regeneration II rose. This points to a higher intensity of deoxyribonucleic acid metabolism in skin regeneration which is associated with protein synthesis and tissue restoration. The activity of I in regenerating skin retains its normal level. In the process of skin regeneration total H_2O -sol. N is increased by 79-94%, nonprotein H_2O -sol. N by 23-33%. This points to an increased intensity in the synthesis of protein and indirectly to the existence of a process of polymerization. The distribution of I and II over the skin is unequal and depends upon the functional-topographic characteristics of the skin. Most active in the skin of the groins and the least active the skin of the back. B. S. Levine

Inat Brochev AS USSR

LIPKAN, N.F.

Materials of the Eighth All-Union Congress of Physiologists,
Biochemists, and Pharmacologists; biophysical problems at the
conference. Fiziol.shur. (Ukr.) 1 no.4:139-141 Jl-Ag '55.
(BIOPHYSICS--CONGRESSMS) (MLRA 9:11)

Nucleic acid content of skin. The total nucleic acid (III) varies from 11 to 74 mg. % with an av. of 38 mg. %. In regenerating skin the av. for I is 216 mg. % and for II 82.1 mg. %. The percentagewise greater increase in II as compared with I points to the greater functional importance of II in skin regeneration. In the skin of rabbit embryos 27 days old the total of nucleic acid (III) is 910 mg. % on the dry wt. basis; in newly born rabbits 911 mg. %, in rabbits 10 days old 627 mg. %, in rabbits 2-months old 326 mg. %, and in adult rabbits 160 mg. %. Though the abs. values may differ, the order of the values is much the same for I and II, both constituents of III. There are, however certain qual. differences. The abs. quantity of I during all periods of the animal's development considerably exceeds that of II even though in the periods of most intensive development of the animals the skin content of II is relatively higher than that of I. The content of I and II varies in various regions of the skin which have different functional characteristics. The highest value for III (with II predominating) was found in the skin of the groins, followed by the skin of the ears. The lowest content of III was found in the skin of the back. Under conditions of intensified protein metabolism and synthesis the increase in II exceeds that of I, indicating that II plays a definite part in protein biosynthesis. R. S. Levine

Name : LIPKAN, N. F.
Dissertation : Nucleic acid metabolism in the skin of
animals in different functional states
Degree : Doc Biol Sci
Defended At : Acad Sci Ukrainian SSR, Division of
Biological Sciences
Publication Date, Place : 1956, Kiev
Source : Knizhnaya Letopis' No 5, 1957

LIPKAN, N.F.

"Changes in Nucleic Acids in the Skin in Radiation Sickness,"
by N. F. Lipkan, Fiziologichnyi Zhurnal, Vol 2, No 5, 1956,
pp 86-89

General x-irradiation with a dose of 600 r causes noticeable changes in the content of nucleic acids in the skin. Desoxyribonucleic acid is affected to a lesser extent.

Following irradiation with a dose of 1,200 r more marked changes in nucleic acid metabolism take place. The decrease in DRNA is greater than the decrease in RNA, both relatively and absolutely. Evidently under these conditions destructive changes in the skin as a result of the breakdown of nucleoproteins is more marked, as most of the tissue DRNA is found among the nucleoproteins.

The author concludes that under the above conditions there is a disturbance in the conversion of RNA into DRNA. (U)

Sum. 1360

LIPKIN, N.F.

Nucleic acid metabolism in denervated skin. Fiziol.shur. [Ukr.]
2 no.6:115-121 N-D '56. (MLBA 10:2)

1. Institut fiziologii imeni O.O.Bogomol'tsya Akademii nauk URSR,
laboratoriya biofiziki.
(NUCLEIC ACIDS)

LIKIAN, M.F.

Effect of the nitric acids and some other substances on the growth of yeast. M. P. Lyapunov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk Ukr. S. S. S. R.* 1957, 12, 103-104. 2 refs.

Effects were studied of the action of various organic nitrates, nitroderivatives, nitroaromatic compounds, nitrophenols, nitroanilines, nitrobenzylamines, nucleic acids, streptomycin, muscarine, and heparin. The method of Kikiladze and Turbina was used (U.S. 48, 12221a). The growth of yeast was measured by optical density, chlorophyll content, and chlorophyll fluorescence. The addition of 0.5% and chlorophyll fluorescence did not appreciably affect yeast growth. Streptomycin and heparin were obtained in the complexes of these substances with protein hydrolyzate. In these cases increase in yeast growth was 100%. A marked increase in growth of yeast was effected by addition of streptomycin to the complex of heparin with protein hydrolyzate. The effect of chlorophyll on yeast growth was not studied. Na deionization increased the growth of yeast by 40-135%. Addition of 1% of a 10% solution of malonitrile to Hammett's solution with an unaltered amount of P 9.1%. Addition of ribonucleic acid to yeast culture with P 9.1% already was stimulated by a protein hydrolyzate did not cause any additional growth of yeast. Addition of malonitrile increased the growth of yeast. The stimulatory effect was as large as the stimulatory effect of protein hydrolyzate and 1. The experiments indicate that the participation of the formation of 1 from ribonucleic acid in the yeast nucleus is very small. Ribonucleic acid affects the process of growth less than 1 which participates directly in the biosynthesis of protein. Malonitrile and heparin showed no significant effect on yeast growth. Streptomycin increased the growth of yeast by 100%.

LIPKAN, M.F.

Structural proteins of the skin in radiation lesions. [with summary
in English]. Ukr.biochim.zhur. 29 no.1:90-95 '57. (MIRA 10:5)

1. Laboratoriya biofiziki Institutu fiziologii im. akad. O.O.Bogo-
mol'taya Akademii nauk Ukrain's'koi RSR, Kiy.
(NUCLEOPROTEINS) (SKIN) (RADIATION SICKNESS)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5707

Lipkan, Nikolay Fedorovich

Elementy radiatsionnoy biokhimii (Elements of Radiation Biochemistry)
Kiyev, Gos. meditsinskoye izd-vo UkrSSR, 1958. 158 p. 3,000
copies printed.

Ed.: A. A. Gorodetskiy; Tech. Ed.: Ye. G. Lokhmatyy.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for doctors and students of medicine and for nonmedical specialists interested in the effect of ionizing radiation on living organisms.

COVERAGE: The book summarizes and reviews information available in the field of radiobiochemistry, the branch of radiobiology that investigates the effect of radiation on living cells, tissue, and the entire organism by examining the biochemical changes occurring in organisms exposed to ionizing radiation. Metabolic disturbances induced by radiation are examined in the light of metabolic processes in normal organisms. Attempts to

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SOV/5707

Elements of Radiation (Cont.)

correct functional disturbances, and methods of investigating metabolic processes with radioactive isotopes are discussed. There is a brief outline of the work of Russian physiologists in this field. The following journals in the field of radiobiology chemistry are mentioned: Biofizika, Atomnaya energiya, Vestnik rentgenologii i radiologii, Meditsinskaya radiologiya, and Meditsinskiy referativnyy zhurnal (Razdel 4- Rentgeno-radiologiya). The following scientists are mentioned: Professor A. A. Gorodetskiy, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR; I. I. Ivanov, coauthor of Obmen veshchestv pri luchevoy bolezni, 1955 (Metabolism in Radiation Sickness); A. V. Lebedinskiy, editor of Radiatsionnaya meditsina, 1955 (Radiation Medicine); A. V. Palladin, V. A. Engel'gardt, G. Ye. Vladimirov, N. M. Sisakyan, V. N. Orekhovich, A. L. Kursanov, A. M. Kuzin - outstanding Soviet biochemists. There are 60 references, all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword
Card 2/5

1. Chern - Korred. AN USSR

3

LIPKAN, N.F.

Conference on the effect of ionizing radiation on the animal
organism. Med.rad. 4 no.1:86-87 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)
(RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

LIPKAN, M.F.

"Purine metabolism in tissues of healthy and tumorous animals" by
V.P. Korotkoruchko. Reviewed by M.F. Lipkan. Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 31
no.5:789-790 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(PURINE METABOLISM) (TUMORS) (KOROTKORUCHKO, V.P.)

MEDOVYY, Issak Pavlovich, kand.med.nauk; LIPKAN, M.F., doktor biolog.nauk.
otv.red.; STAROSTENKO, T.M., red.

[Chemical defense against the action of ionizing radiation]
Khimichnyi zakhyst vid dii ionizuiuchoi radiatsii. Kyiv,
Tovarystvo dlia poshyrennia politychnykh i naukovykh znan'
URSR. 1960. 28 p. (MIRA 14:2)
(RADIATION PROTECTION)

KOROTKORUCHKO, Vasilii Pavlovich, doktor biolog. nauk; LIPKAN, M.F., doktor biolog. nauk, ptt. red.; TUBOLEVA, M.V. [Tubolieva, M.V.], red.

[Modern concepts of metabolism in the organism] Suchasni uivlennia pro obmin rechovyn v organizmi. Kyiv, 1961. 47 p. (Tovarystvo dlia poshyrennia politychnykh i naukovykh znan' Ukrain's'koi RSR. Ser.6, no.6) (MIRA 14:8)

(METABOLISM)

LIPKAN, N.F.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5853

Gorodetskiy, Aleksey Afanas' yevich, Boris Romanovich Kirichinskiy, Nikolay
Fedorovich Lipkan

Ocherki po radiobiologii (Essays on Radiobiology) Kiyev, Izd-vo AN UkrSSr,
1961. 219 p. 3000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Ukrainskoy SSR. Institut fiziologii im.
A. A. Bogomol' tsa.

Resp. Ed.: A. A. Gorodetskiy, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences
UkrRSR; Ed. of Publishing House: L. P. Braginskiy; Tech. Ed.:
A. A. Matveychuk.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientific workers, biologists, doctors,
and biochemists.

Card 1/12

2

Essays on Radiobiology

SOV/5853

COVERAGE: Basic laws governing the action of ionization radiations on the living organism, problems of the dosimetry of ionization radiation, and methods of protection against ionization radiation are discussed. The book follows the seminar course on radiation biology at the Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk AN USSR (Department of Biological Sciences AS UkrSSR). No personalities are mentioned. There are 288 references: 175 Soviet, 42 English, 18 German, and 3 French.

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From the Authors

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PART I. PHYSICAL PRINCIPLES OF
RADIOBIOLOGY (B. R. Kirichinskiy)

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Fundamental Concepts of the Structure of Matter

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Molecules and atoms

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^{N.}
LIPKAN, M.F.; BARABOY, V.A.; LUKASHOVA, R.G. [Lukashova, R.H.]

Changes in the amount of nucleic acids in the organs of rats under the influence of X irradiation and the prophylactic action of propyl gallate. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 34 no.2:167-175 '62. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Laboratoriya biofiziki Instituta fiziologii im. A.A. Bogomol'tsa AN UkrSSR i kafedra radiologii Instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Kiyev.

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LIPKAN, N.F. [Lipkan, M.F.]; PINDICH, M.T. [Pindych, M.T.]

Nucleic acid content of tissues of animals irradiated and treated
with an antiradiation complex. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 35 no. 4: 514-519
'63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Department of Medical Radiology of the Kiev Postgraduate Institute
for Physicians.

L 45802-65 EWG(j)/ENT(m)

ACCESSION NR AM4041625

BOOK EXPLOITATION

S/

Lipkan, Nikolay Fedorovich (Doctor of Biological Sciences, Professor)

Elements of radiation biology and biochemistry (Elementy radiatsionnoy biologii i biokhimii), Kiev, Gosmedizdat USSR, 1963, 163 p. illus., biblio. 2,900 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: radiation biology, biochemistry, radiation biological effect, ionizing radiation

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book deals with problems concerning changes in an animal organism when it suffers radiation damage. The book is intended mainly for doctors and also for biologists, physiologists, and biochemists who wish to become acquainted with the basic features of the biological effect of ionizing radiation and with changes in the exchange of substances of the irradiated organism. The book can be a useful aid for teachers and students of medical and biological educational institutions.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

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ACCESSION NR AM4041625

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organism -- 7

Ch. II. Exchange of substances in radiation damage -- 45

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SUBMITTED: 13Nov63

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 124

OTHER: 017

Card 2/2 *U*

AUTHOR: Lipkan, V. F., Engineer SOV/28-59-1-8/29

TITLE: The Unification of Slot Joints
(Unifikatsiya shlitsevykh soyedineniy)

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 29 - 32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author studied the standardization of slot joins, cutting tools for these joints and methods of their centering. The evolvent joint is said to be preferable as it requires less cutting tools and the mechanical properties of its design are more advantageous than these of other types. The characteristics of the evolvent slot joints are illustrated in a table. There is 1 table and 6 references 5 of which Soviet and 1 American.

ASSOCIATION: Giprouglemash

Card 1/1

LIPKES, Genrika Borisovna; SINITSYNA, G.V., red.; SIROTINSKAYA, Ye.A.,
tekhn. red.

[Russian-Polish pocket dictionary of 9000 words] Karmannyi
russko-pol'skii slovar'. 9000 slov. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo inostr.
i natsional'nykh slovaroi, 1960. 490 p. (MIRA 14:4)
(Russian language--Dictionaries--Polish)

KISTER, E.G.; LIPKES, M.I.

Calcium chloride drilling fluids. Neft. khoz. 40 no.5:17-20
My '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Oil well drilling fluids)

LIPKES, M.I.; GAYNTSEV, A.F.; DUKHON, P.Yu.; ANAN'YEV, A.N.

Plant tests of chlorolignin, a new thinner for clay muds.
Trudy VNIING no.2:20-26 '63.

(MIRA 17:10)

LIPKES, MI.I.; GAYNTSEV, A.F.; DUKHON, P.Yu.; ANAN'YEV, A.N.

Industrial tests of chlorolignin a new viscosity reducing
reagent for drilling muds. Trudy VNIING no.2:20-26 '63.
(MIRA 17:5)

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

4

Making titanium carbide. G. A. Meerson and Ya. M. Lichten, *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 12, 1759-67 (in French, 1938) (1939).—TiO₂ was heated for 0 to 4 hrs. to 1700–1900° in an atm. of H with C of various types, such as lampblack, carbon black and sugar carbon. Upon gradually heating the mixt. up to 1300 or 1400° and then up to 1800 to 1900° a "titanium carbide" was produced with a combined-C content of 18–18.6%. For the prepn. of the best fine-grained Ti carbide expose the mixt. to the above max. temp. for only a short time. The C diffuses into the solid phase rapidly at these temps. A. A. B.

On the Problem of Producing
Metallic Titanium by Electrolysis
of Molten Baths

S. I. Skliarenko, Ya. M. Lipkes

Experiments on the electrolysis of titanium dioxide dissolved in molten salts and salt mixtures under different conditions are described. The salts were calcium chloride, cryolite, calcium and sodium chlorides, and sodium pyrophosphate and chloride. Experiments were also made on the electrolysis of potassium fluoro-titanate dissolved in a mixture of molten sodium and potassium chlorides. In all cases a mixture of the lower oxides of titanium was deposited on the cathode, in some cases apparently containing a certain quantity of the metal. (Bibl.17)
(D.R.B. Translation(T110R),9pp.,23.2.1954,Canada)

Z. prikl. Khim.

12(1),51-55

1940

U.S.S.R.

8

Study of Conditions of Carburization of Titanium. G. A. Moerson and Ya. M. Lipkes. Henry Brucher (Altadena, Calif.), Translation No. 2099, 1948, 22 pages. From *Zhurnal Prikladnoi Khimii* (Journal of Applied Chemistry), v. 14, no. 3, 1941, p. 291-301.

Describes investigation on maximum saturation of titanium carbide with carbon, as attainable in the heating of a mixture of titanium dioxide and carbon black at atmospheric pressure in a H₂ or a CO atmosphere, respectively. Discusses reasons for nonuniformity and poor quality of industrial titanium carbide and ways of improving the present production process.

COMMON ELEMENTS

OPEN

MATERIALS INDEX

DETALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1000000 H1P ONV USE

RELATIONS

1000000 H1P ONV USE

1000000 H1P ONV USE

LIPKES, Ya.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; AFINOGENOV, V.P., redaktor;
ISLENT' YEVA, P.G., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Titanium and its use in technology] Titan i ego primeneniye v tekhnike. Moskva, Oborongiz NEAP, 1945. 62 p. (MIRA 9:1)
(Titanium)

1	1ST AND 2ND ORDERS													3RD AND 4TH ORDERS												
MATERIALS INDEX													PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX													
CA 18 Conditions of carbonization of titanium. III. G. A. Meerson and Ya. M. Lipkes. <i>J. Applied Chem. (U.S.S.R.)</i> 18, 24-34(1945).—The reaction of TiO_2 with C was studied as the means of production of TiC. The processes proceed in H_2 or CO atms. in the same manner as they do in analogous circumstances in the production furnaces (C.A. 36, 22437), although under production conditions the atm. contg. N causes a more deep-seated decarbonization. G. M. Kosolapoff														6-277-575-12500												
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CA		Conditions for carbonization of titanium. IV. G. A. Meerson and Ya. M. Lipkes. <i>J. Applied Chem. (U.S.S.R.)</i> 18, 251-8(1945)(English summary); cf. C.A. 39, 5418. Carbonization of Ti was studied at 1900° by heating TiO₂-C mixt. in a CO-H₂ atm. Max. satn. of the carbide by C (at 19.5% C) occurs in the very beginning of the process; this value of bound C gradually drops to about 17%. Decarbonization by H₂ treatment showed that products are formed which have "empty" places in the TiC lattice. Decarbonization in CO causes partial replacement of the displaced C atoms by O. Treatment under factory conditions, where N₂ occurs is possible, leads also to formation of quantities of TiN as a result of C displacement by N; this may lead to a drop of C content to 14-15%. At 2000° TiC is not stable at atm. pressure and for prepn. of pure TiC vacuum carbonization is necessary. G. M. Kosolapoff		18	
ASS-116 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION					
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CA PROPERTIES AND PROPERTIES INDEX 9 Production of iron products having widely varying properties by powder metallurgy methods. Ya. M. Lipkes and L. A. Falkina. <i>Stal</i> 7, 149-51 (1947).—The effects of compn., fineness of the powder, compression, temp., and time of sintering, and subsequent thermal treatment on the phys. and mech. properties of the product were studied. The starting material was rolling mill scale ground and reduced in a stream of H₂. The powder contained 97-98% of Fe. Addn. of small quantities of C which was combined in the course of sintering improved the product considerably. The mech. and phys. properties were only slightly affected by increasing fineness of the powder. The greatest density gave a compn. -200 mesh 100 and -400 mesh around 60%. The hardness of the product increased with the compression. The hardness and tensile strength increased with the sintering temp.; so did the grain size. Best results were obtained at a sintering temp. of 1200°. Prolonging the time of sintering improved the quality of the product. Surface cementation followed by hardening and temper gave a product having a Brinnell hardness of 235 and a tensile strength of 60 kg. per sq. mm. M. Hosh	
ASS-LLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION	

GULYANITSKIY, B.S.; LIPKES, Ya.M.; GEGER, V.E.

Utilization of titanium waste products. (Review of foreign
literature). TSvet.met. 29 no.4:88-94 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Titanium--Metallurgy)

LIPKES, Ya. M.

18(0); 25(0)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1751

USSR. Ministerstvo tsvetnoy metallurgii. Tsentral'naya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya biblioteka

Titan; bibliograficheskiy ukazatel' (Titanium; a Bibliographic Guide) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1957. 139 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Compiler: E.L. Zil'berberg, Bibliographer; Eds.: Ya. M. Lipkes, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and V.A. Akif'yev; Tech. Ed.: F.G. Islent'yeva.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for workers in nonferrous metallurgy.

COVERAGE: The bibliography lists works, principally non-Soviet, on titanium published between 1952 and 1956. It is intended as a supplement to a larger bibliography originally published in the U.S.A. of similar works which appeared between 1900 and 1951. Numerous aspects of the titanium industry are covered, such as sources of ore (outside the USSR), ore concentration, ore reduction, forming of titanium, specifications for the metal, use of titanium and its alloys, analytical chemistry of titanium, and the industry as a whole (outside the USSR).

Card 1/4

Titanium; a Bibliographic Guide

SOV/1751

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GO/jmr
7-16-59

Card 4/4

S/598/61/000/006/011/034
D228/D303

AUTHORS: Lipkes, Ya.M., Avertseva, K.N., and Koptseva, I.N.

TITLE: Studying the character of the process of condensation of magnesium and magnesium chloride vapors formed during the vacuum separation of the reaction mass

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Titan i yego splav. no. 6, 1961. Metallotermiya i elektro-khimiya, titana, 80 - 83

TEXT: The authors studied the process of vacuum separation under high residual pressures which make possible the condensation of Mg and $MgCl_2$ vapors in order to try and find a way of both reducing the Mg loss and decreasing the condenser dimensions. According to D.S. Kamenetskaya (Ref. 1; Sb. Preimeneniye vakuuma v metallurgii (Application of the Vacuum in Metallurgy) Izd. AN SSSR, 1958) and others, this process has to be conducted at a high temperature in the condenser zone -- with residual pressures in excess of the values corresponding to the trip~~le~~-point readings: A vapor-tension of

Card 1/3

Studying the character of the α .

S/598/61/000/006/011/034
D228/D303

2.5 mm for Mg and 0.5 mm for $MgCl_2$, and a temperature of 651° for Mg and 732° for $MgCl_2$. The work was carried out in a laboratory apparatus with upper and lower condensers in the following stages: Insertion of the reaction mass in the upper or lower part of the retort; the evacuation of air down to a residual pressure of 10-2 mm; heating the reaction mass to 950° , followed by its soaking for a set period; Cooling the apparatus under an excess pressure of argon; And determination of Mg and Cl in the sponge to ascertain the degree of separation. The first series of experiments showed that the volumetric weight of the condensate in the apparatus with a lower condenser ($0.9 - 1.3 \text{ g/cm}^3$) is twice as great as is the case in the upper condenser. Under these conditions $MgCl_2$ occurs in the liquid phase while Mg is in the solid phase, since it has a capillary connexion with the Ti sponge. Further tests with material containing 44 % Ti, 36 % $MgCl_2$, and 20 % Mg -- conducted under a residual argon pressure of 10 - 15 mm, and at a temperature of 950° in the separation zone and 50° in the condensation zone -- gave a heavier condensate ($1.2 - 1.4 \text{ g/cm}^3$) in which liquid Mg had originally been present. Still denser material ($1.4 - 1.5 \text{ g/cm}^3$) was sub-

Card 2/3

Studying the character of the ...

S/598/61/000/006/011/034
D228/D303

sequently obtained by raising the temperature in the condenser zone to 650°, although this tended to diminish the rate of separation. Additional experiments, in which the condenser temperature was varied from 100 to 900°, indicated that the rate of separation considerably decreases above the critical temperature of 650°. The authors thus conclude that application of the system developed by them will enable the density of the condensate to be increased by approximately two-fold. There are 2 figures, 2 tables and 3 Soviet-bloc references.



Card 3/3

S/598/61/000/006/012/034
D245/D303

AUTHORS: Lipkes, Ya.M., Avertseva, K.N., and Koptseva, I.N.
TITLE: Testing solid absorbents for vapor removal in producing titanium sponge
SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Titan i yego splavy. no. 6, 1961. Metallotermiya i elektrokhimiya titana, 84 -- 87

TEXT: The authors point out the undesirable effects of water and HCl vapors in the vacuum separation of the reaction products of magnesiothermal reduction of $TiCl_4$. HCl vapors can be effectively removed by a freezing trap using liquid N_2 , but this has disadvantages in practice. Accordingly, the following possible absorbents were tested by drawing through HCl vapor with a control traps of liquid N_2 : Ca, Mg oxides, $MgCl_2$, Ca, solid NaOH, silica-gel, activated charcoal, Ti powder, heated to $800^{\circ}C$. Satisfactory absorption was observed with (1) a mixture of activated charcoal and Ti powder heated to $800^{\circ}C$ and (2) a mixture of solid NaOH and Ti powder ($800^{\circ}C$). There are 1 figure and 3 tables.

Card 1/1

S/137/62/000/006/037/163
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Lipkes, Ya. M., Avertseva, K. N., Koptseva, I. N.

TITLE: Studies on the nature of the condensation process of magnesium and magnesium chloride vapors, developing during vacuum separation of a reaction mass

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 6, 1962, 14, abstract 60103
(In collection: "Titan i yego splavy", no. 6, Moscow, AN SSSR. 1961, 80 - 83)

TEXT: The authors studied the process of vacuum separation in apparatus with upper and lower condensers under conditions of higher residual pressure (0.5 - 15 mm Hg) which make it possible that Mg and $MgCl_2$ vapors be condensed to a liquid phase. The apparatus with a lower condenser yields a condensate with a more dense structure on account of partial melting out and condensation into a liquid phase of $MgCl_2$. The Mg vapors were condensed merely to a solid phase. Partial condensation of Mg vapors, at first to a liquid phase, is possible at 10 - 15 mm Hg residual pressure in the apparatus, a temperature of $950^{\circ}C$ in the

Card 1/2

Studies on the nature of...

S/137/62/000/006/037/163
A006/A101

separation zone and 50°C in the condensation zone. The volumetric weight of the condensate is then equal to 1.20 - 1.24 g/cm³. The most dense condensate of 1.4 - 1.5 g/cm³ volumetric weight, was obtained when the temperature in the condenser zone was maintained equal to the Mg melting point (650°C).

L. Vorob'yeva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

LIPKIN, A.Ye. (Krasnoyarsk)

Drawings of round bodies. Mat.v shkole no.4:64 J1-Ag '59.
(MIRA 12:11)

(Geometry--Study and teaching)
(Geometrical drawing)

LIPKIN, A. E., ASEYEVA, L. S., ILYUSHENKO, V. L., IVLEV, W. F., (Krasnoyarsk)

"The Study of Irreversible jumps of Magnetic Reversal in Ferromagnetic Substances," a paper submitted at the International Conference on Physics of Magnetic Phenomena, Sverdlovsk, 23-31 May 56.

L 38730-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) RM/WW/RO

ACC NR: AP6012716

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/66/008/004/0708/0712

AUTHOR: Smirnova, O. V.; Korovina, Ye. V.; Kolesnikov, G. S.; Lipkin, A. M.
Kuzina, S. I.

33
6

ORG: Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology im. D. I. Mendeleev (Moskovskiy
khimiko-tehnologicheskii institut)

TITLE: Synthesis and investigation of polycarbonate from cyclopentane and phosgene

6

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. i, no. 4, 1966, 708-712

TOPIC TAGS: phosgene, cyclopentane, polycarbonate, polycondensation

ABSTRACT: A polycarbonate from 1,1-di-(4-hydroxyphenyl) cyclopentane was synthesized by the condensation of cyclopentanone with phenol. The polycarbonate was prepared by means of interphase polycondensation. Optimum conditions were established for the polycarbonate synthesis and its physical, mechanical and dielectric properties were determined. It was found that transparent polycarbonate films prepared from a 20% solution in methylene chloride are suited for use at elevated temperatures. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [NT]

SUB CODE: 11, 07/ SUBM DATE: 28Apr65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1

UDC: 541.64+678.674

LIPKIN, A.Ye., inzh.

The output of cracking gasoline can be increased. Neftianik
3 no.11:12-14 N '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Kuybyshevskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod.
(Gasoline)

11(4)

SOV/92-58-8-10/36

AUTHORS: Lipkin, A.E. and Grigoryan, L.A., Engineers

TITLE: Higher Yield of Gasoline in Two Furnace Cracking Units
(Uvelicheniye vykhoda kreking-benzina na ustanovkakh dvoupechnogo termicheskogo krekinga)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 8, pp 16-17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors state that in spite of measures taken to boost the yield of thermal cracking gasoline (installation of an auxiliary reaction chamber, utilization of cracked residues from low pressure towers as a feed for the deep cracking units, etc.) a number of refineries in the eastern part of the USSR fail to yield cracking gasoline with 205° C E.P. in excess of 25-28 percent of mazout used as a feed stock. However, according to calculations of S.N. Obryadchikov, its yield should reach 35-40 percent of the stock used. In addition to a number of factors the yield of the thermal cracking gasoline, the above failure of eastern refineries was due to the fact that the light reflux coming to the deep cracking furnace contained, as indicated in

Card 1/2

Higher Yield of Gasoline (Cont.)

92-58-8-10/36

Table 1, 10-20 percent of gasoline with 205° C E.P. In order to reduce this quantity of gasoline the author proposes to direct the light reflux to the evaporator operating under a pressure of 4-5 kg/cm². This procedure will make it possible to remove an additional quantity of the 205° C E.P. gasoline from the reflux and to improve the quality of the latter as deep cracking feed stock. The results of laboratory tests, shown in Table 2, confirm the correctness of the above suggestion. Conditions under which the operation should be carried out are specified by the author who also gives the flow chart recommended for topping the light reflux without undesirable complications. The removal of gasoline fractions from the light reflux with the aid of evaporating towers will ensure a higher yield of gasoline produced in a thermal cracking unit and will lower the cost of gasoline production. In view of the importance of the problem as to how the yield of thermal cracking gasoline may be increased the Editorial Office of Neftyanik invites its readers to express their views on the subject.

ASSOCIATION: Kuybyshevskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod (The Kuybyshev refinery)

Card 2/2

11(4)

SOV/92-58-9-11/36

AUTHOR: Lipkin, A. E., Engineer

TITLE: Tentative Treatment of Sulfurous Gasolines with Calcium Hypochlorite (Opyt ochistki sernistykh benzinov gipokhloritom kal'tsiya)

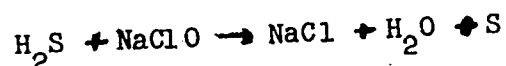
PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 9, pp 14 - 15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Kuybyshev refinery made experiments in treating sulfurous straight-run gasoline, produced by a combined Atmospheric-Vacuum Pipe Still, with a 2 percent calcium hypochlorite solution after having treated this gasoline beforehand with a 10 percent caustic solution. The resultant gasoline was washed with water, distilled once more, and treated again with caustics. In a table the author gives the characteristics of the gasoline before and after being treated with calcium hypochlorite. The preliminary treatment of gasoline with a caustic solution was necessary because hydrogen sulfide forms the elementary sulfur under the influence of hypochlorite

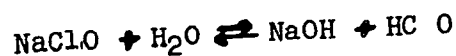
Card 1/2

SOV/92-58-9-11/36

in the following reaction:



Elementary sulfur dissolved in gasoline makes the latter highly corrosive. The acidifying action of hypochlorite is due to hypochlorous acid as seen from the following equation:



The reaction of mercaptan with hypochlorite develops as desired, and forms sulfo acids as follows:



These acids dissolved in water are removed with the spent solution. Tests conducted at the Kuybyshev refinery have proved that the treatment of the straight-run sulfurous gasoline with calcium hypochlorite is simple and effective. There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Kuybyshevskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod (The Kuybyshev Refinery)

Card 2/2

SOV/92-58-11-9/36

11(4)

AUTHOR: Lipkin, A.Ye., Engineer

TITLE: The Cracked Gasoline Yield Can Be Increased (Vykhod kreking-benzina
mozno uvelichit')

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 11, pp 12-14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The mild cracking furnaces of Soviet domestic thermal cracking units are fed with a mixture of the primary distillation residue and the intermediate recycling fractions coming from the lower part of the fractionator. However, since the crackability of each of these products is different it has been found that much better results can be obtained if mazout is cracked in the mild cracking furnace separately from the recycling fraction. For this purpose it will be necessary to redesign the mild cracking furnace and to change the original flow scheme of the furnace (Fig. 2). This change in the flow scheme is particularly recommended for combined units having the straight-run distillation equipment. According to the revised flow chart the cracking fractionator would receive from the high

Card 1/3

11(4)

SOV/92-58-11-9/36

The Cracked Gasoline Yield (Con.)

pressure stripper exclusively the vaporized products and as a result the gasoline fraction content in the light reflux drop and therefore make the fractional composition of the deep cracking feed more adequate. The refinery laboratory has checked the proposed scheme in an autoclave fed with mazout characteristics of which are shown in Table 1. In Table 2 the author specifies the conditions under which this test was carried out and analyzes the yields obtained. As a result of cracking the 350°C - 450°C fraction of reflux, the yield of gasoline with 200°C E.P. reached 31.64 percent by weight of the charge with additional details concerning higher b.p. fractions, residue, gas coke, etc. To ensure the same gasoline formation speed in cracking the recycling stock as in cracking the fresh mazout, it will become necessary to prolong the cracking of the recycling stock and to increase the temperature at which it is cracked. In order to carry out the cracking process in line with the proposed flow scheme, it will be necessary to remodel slightly the mild cracking furnace of the combined thermal crack-

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11(4)

SOV/92-58-11-9/36

The Cracked Gasoline Yield (Con.)

ing furnace of the combined thermal cracking unit at the Kuybyshev refinery and to change its pump. Under conditions described and recommended by the author the overall 200°C E.P. gasoline yield, comprising gasoline obtained by deep cracking (14.5%), by separate mild cracking of mazout (13.7%) and from the recycling stock (9.5%) will reach 37.7 weight percent of mazout, instead of 25 percent obtained at present. The separate cracking of mazout and of recycling stock will permit the refinery to deepen the mild cracking and to minimize the build-up of carbon. There are 2 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kuybyshevskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod (The Kuybyshev Refinery)

Card 3/3

LIPKIN, A.Ye.; PAVLYUCHENKO, V.I.; MELYUKOV, A.I. (Krasnoyarsk)

Results of entrance examinations in mathematics at Krasnoyarsk
institutions of higher learning. Mat. v shkole no.4:27-29
Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Krasnoyarsk--Universities and colleges--Entrance
requirements)

LIPKIN, A. Ye.

Some nitrogen compounds of 2,2'-dithienyl. Part 1. Zhur. ob.
khim. 33 no.1:196-199 '63. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Kuybyshevskiy industrial'nyy institut imeni V. V. Kuybysheva.
(Bithiophene)

LIPKIN, A.Ye.

Some nitrogen compounds of 2,2'-dithienyl. Part 2. Zhur. obshch. khim.
33 no.7:2274-2277 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Kuybyshevskiy industrial'nyy institut imeni Kuybysheva.
(Bithiophene) (Nitration)

LIPKIN, A.Ye.; PUTOKHIN, N.I.; RASSADIN, B.V.

Ultraviolet absorption spectra of some nitrogen compounds of 2,2'-dithienyl. Part 4. Zhur.ob.khim. 34 no.2:671-675 F '64.(MIRA 17:3)

1. Kuybyshevskiy industrial'nyy institut imeni V.V.Kuybysheva.

LIPKIN, Abram Yefimovich; RODIONOVA, Z.A., red.

[Descriptive geometry in drawings; textbook for students
of pedagogical institutes] Nachertatel'naya geometriia v
chertezhakh; posobie dlia studentov pedagogicheskikh in-
stitutov. Moskva, Prosveshchenie, 1964. 126 p.
(MIRA 18:1)

SURKOV, S. K. ENG., VASIL'EV, P. A. ENG., LIPKIN, E. YU. ENG., NAYDID, V. A. ENG.,
KULAKOV, A. A. ENG., SOBOLOV, M. M. Docent, FRUDINSKIY, P. G. Prof.

Electric Power Distribution

Electric power supply for industrial enterprises. Elektrichestvo No. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

LIPKIN, B.Yu.; SAPAROVA, A.L., inzhener, redaktor; TIKHONOV, A.Ya., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Electrical systems and illumination of machine building plants]
Elektricheskie seti i osveshchenie mashinostroitel'nykh zavodov.
Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroitel'noi lit-ry,
1955. 159 p. (MLRA 8:7)
(Factories--Lighting)

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